

SALVATION ARMY TO ENTER NEW FIELD OF WORK

Important Changes to Follow the Death of Its Founder and First Leader Gen. Booth—Will Try Scientific Methods of Saving Men—Plans to Raise \$550,000 for Training Schools

Far-reaching and important changes in the work of the Salvation Army are to follow the death of its founder and first leader, Gen. William Booth. The work is to be immensely broadened and a policy of progressiveness is to replace the conservatism shown by the army in the last decade.

That the army has been conservative for the last ten years or so is due to the fact that Gen. Booth was the leader up to the very last moment of his life. No important decision was arrived at without his assent and he possessed the conservatism that is the attribute of age.

The army does not wish its new attitude to be misunderstood. It does not even want to call its changes in work departmental. A leader at the national headquarters in New York asked that the new work be styled an addition to the methods in vogue.

than the \$550,000 named will be secured for the Salvation Army training school. In view of the fact that the public appeal is to be made simultaneously in every part of the country it is thought that perhaps a million dollars may be obtained. Although the army officials themselves are modest about it, most of their friends tell them that the vivid personal memory of Gen. Booth and the recent freshening of public opinion on the army's fine work should secure a ready and generous response to the call for funds.

The army has at present a couple of training schools for its workers. There is one in New York and Chicago has one. Both are inadequate to the organization's needs. Neither will take care of more than forty or fifty pupils at a time. The Salvationists need now to train their workers by the hundred. They would like to be able to train several hundred in New York and as many more in Chicago at every minute of every day.

The training of the workers in the new schools will be much broader than it has been in the two small existing institutions. Sociology, a science often the subject of jest, will be seriously entered into, but only on a practical basis. The

army heads in this country as well as in England realize that there is a solid field for endeavor outside of the emotional appeal which the army's work was at the first so largely founded on.

"Not that we are going to abandon in any degree the religious side of our labors," said a New York army official. "We rather shut up shop than do that. There are and always will be many men and women who can be reached by an appeal to their better selves, their emotions, if you prefer it that way, where they cannot be touched by any series of arguments, however obvious and true."

The rather rigid military organization of the army is not to be in any degree abated. When the Salvationists first started they had of course to create their officers directly from the ranks of converts and many of these leaders were necessarily completely untrained in the work of saving men.

All that is changed now by a natural evolution with the course of time. A man rises now in the army's ranks because he has served a certain time or has done a certain line of work and done it well, and no one gets to be in authority without being well qualified by experience.



Lieut. Colonel Le Bult; Major Freeman; Bramwell Booth, Chief of Staff, and Colonel Kitching.

Major Fitzgerald of Boston Presenting Salvation Army Baskets on Christmas Day



A Thanksgiving Dinner to the Boys



The new leader of the Salvation Army, Gen. William Booth's son, Gen. Bramwell Booth, has been personally impressed with the need for perfectly matter of fact social work in connection with the army's religious endeavors. He said recently that social work of the army now and for the future is a rational and necessary

attempt to repair in some degree social injustice now existing. He spoke of inequalities in the law, or at least in the working of it, and declared that these had a heavy share in the blame for the wretched conditions of the poor. Gen. Bramwell Booth lives in the England of to-day, and the fact

that there are in England alone about 600,000 homeless wandering men and women has not escaped him. He wants to establish detention colonies for vagrants. He would do this not only for the safety of the rest of society, but as the only method of accomplishing the rescue of the wretched ones themselves.

There is in a recent pronouncement of his strong grounds for believing that the army may yet be found working to obtain new laws, endeavoring to amend and alter existing ones, as well as directly at work picking men and women off the streets and setting them up in life anew.

The army has not any use for prisons, or at least its new leader has not. He says he believes that society is getting away from the prison idea. At the same time there is not now and will not in the future be anything impracticable in the army's methods of handling unfortunates that come within its ken.

The task before it even now is so large that after it has taken a man out of the gutter, given him a bath, fed him and set him to work, it will abandon him if he does not grow up to the opportunity offered. It feels that it can do nothing else.

There are so many unfortunates to whom it can never even reach out a helping hand that it is of no mind to waste its time and succor upon the absolutely worthless individual. And after all, it can hardly be urged that any being should have more than one fair, square chance.

The new idea in the army, then, is simply to retain all of the present methods of handling men and to add to them any new ones that social science can suggest. Gen. Bramwell Booth has said that academic discussions of social or civil economics can have little of interest and still less of practical consolation for a starving man.

He would admit that conditions are now so bad in some of our most highly civilized countries that the blame must rest in some degree upon society itself and its method of governing, and this admission is all that is needed upon which to found a completely new line of work for the Salvationists. With this as a starting point they are justified in striving for civic betterment in city and in nation. Not that anything of the kind is indicated at present, but it is obvious that it may well follow in a decade or two.

An envoy from the army's world headquarters in London recently concluded a visit to China in which he studied the country and its needs from the Salvationists' standpoint. He met with a cordial welcome from the heads of the new republic and passing through New York on his way back home, announced that work in China will start in the very near future. A brigade, that is, ten or twenty men, will be despatched to some large city—it may be either Peking or one of the ports of China—and a footing will be secured.

The army has been for some time at work in Korea and Japan and has poured money into Japan, and plenty of energy and men with it.

DOES THE EX-CONVICT OBTAIN A SQUARE DEAL?

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criminal type is a peculiar one to deal with. Men come to us after having spent several years by themselves. They have had time to think, and their thoughts have, as a rule, taken a morbid turn. The bulk of them do not nurse a grudge against society when they are released from prison, but they develop a very lively grudge if they do not get work pretty soon. You see, they are like a lot of children and if they don't get what they want about the time they want it, they rebel. They begin to feel that society owes them a debt which it ought to pay.

"Our association does whatever it can to relieve this situation, but the difficulties confronting us are numerous. Perhaps 10 per cent. of the men who come to us from the prisons and reformatories are so disqualified mentally that they could not stick to anything very long. Fifteen per cent. are unwilling to do any kind of work. About 25 per cent. accept positions, but throw them up after a short time. The remaining 50 per cent. make good."

"I have never made this statement

lower order; his past hardly recommends him to a position of any responsibility and if only such were open to him he would never get a connection."

"Casual labor, such as driver, porter, farmhand and miscellaneous work with contractors, is generally the only kind for which the men who come to us can qualify. In these jobs responsibility is reduced to a minimum and the fact that a man has a bad past will in no way interfere with him. His reputation is the making and rests entirely on the showing he makes. He is thus offered an opportunity to start life again and if he has the proper stuff in him he will receive encouragement both from our association and from his employer."

"The general complaint, coming from the lazy fellow who will not work or who will not accept an humble position, is therefore unfounded. He can make good if he is willing to make the necessary concessions. By proving himself trustworthy in an inferior job he can gradually rise to greater responsibility and ultimately attain a position of trust and win the respect of his fellow men."

"A man should know his own value. I remember offering the position of caretaker to one man. This position involved great responsibility, as many valuable articles were within reach, and the man refused the job on account of the temptation involved. He could not trust himself until a continued period of responsibility should convince him that he was no longer susceptible to bad influences."

"I have often heard it said that the ex-convict has a hard time reforming because of his peculiar type of physiology gives him away and arouses distrust in those with whom he comes in contact. I admit that occasionally deviation from the normal, symmetrical type of face may indicate forms of degeneracy, particularly when such deviations are very marked. But I do not believe that physiognomy is an adequate test."

"Criminologists and penologists on this side of the water give little value to the so-called 'stigmata of crime.' Receding foreheads, bulldog chins, projecting ears, bull necks and other supposedly criminalistic signs have all failed so often to disclose criminality that the detective of to-day who started on such trails might suddenly find himself embarrassed by his captures."

"What the criminal needs is a sympathetic understanding and a helping hand. He must be made to feel that society is his friend and not his enemy. The Prison Association of New York has been trying to meet this need for the past few years on a broader scale than ever before. We make it a point to have the man who comes to us bent upon reform feel that we are his best friends. We give each case individual attention and the man is invited to confide fully in us."

"As a result of our long experience with all kinds of criminals we can size up a man in a short time. We know whether he is serious or not. If we find he is alling we give him medical attention."

"We have what is known as a Barrows League, made up of thirty or forty men who meet monthly and look after the interests of those who come under our jurisdiction as one of the parole

agents of the prisons and reformatories of this State. Many of these men are employers of labor with whom reformed convicts find places. A number of them are lawyers who give the necessary legal service."

"We have more than a thousand men and boys on parole or probation. These report to us regularly and we do all we can to encourage them to lead honest lives. When a man does not behave on parole we lodge a complaint with the police and it is their duty to find him for us."

"Up to about a year ago we had a special officer assigned to us and the plan was immensely successful. This man would go after refractory prisoners, would reason with them, keep in touch with them and keep them on the right track. Recently this officer was withdrawn and he was put on pavement duty on the mistaken theory that a man on the pavement is worth two elsewhere. Since that change our work has been greatly hampered. I saw Commissioner Waldo, but I could not succeed in restoring the original arrangement."

"It is not only the ex-convict who claims that he does not get a square deal. You will find that every tramp on the highway has a similar complaint, and he is able to make his claim sound plausible because there is no way of telling whether he has really ever had a chance or not. Very soon, however, there will be no such doubt in the mind of the public and there will be no indulgent maintenance of a costly nuisance, for last year the Legislature of this State passed a law providing for the establishment of the first tramp colony in the United States to be operated on agricultural lines."

"Such a colony will be a great step in the direction of eliminating a system of vagabondage that has been in operation at the cost of both State and individual. It has been estimated that the tramps of this State cost the people \$2,000,000 annually. The colony will be a great saving to the State and will discourage indiscriminate charity on the part of the individual. Institutional charity will thus be centralized also. There will no longer be any reason for the existence of vagabondage and tramps will either have to commit themselves to the institution or cross into other States."

"With the farm colony scheme the tramp will have to choose between working for a living or joining the colony. It will be found either that he is able to work or that he is not. If he is unable he will be given proper care. If he can work he will be in a decent environment and say to him: 'This is to be your home for a year or two years. You don't have to roam about asking for a chance. Here is the chance of your life. Now make good.'"

"At present these poor devils are thrown into jails, where they are not required to do any work, and at the end of their sentence are kicked out. No good can result from such a lack of systematic treatment of a really serious evil."

"No step of greater significance has probably ever been taken in the United States in the treatment of vagrancy. The State farm of Massachusetts has for many years been considered an excellent workshop for vagrants and inebriates, but the proposed New York farm colony will, it is planned, com-

bine the best of the experience of European countries with the results of American experience in the treatment of the vagrant."

"What may be predicted as to the future of this colony? Will it solve the tramp problem at last?"

"Foreign countries, notably Belgium, Holland and Germany, have had long and varied experience with the problem of vagabondage and mendicancy. I returned from abroad recently after having made an extensive study of conditions there and I have come back with the conviction that they are away ahead of us on the other side in the treatment of the problems we are now discussing. I have not made the results of my experience public yet and I am glad to do so through the medium of THE SUN."

"As for the tramp problem, Napoleon devoted some of his genius to the suppression of vagabondage. When the Dutch controlled Belgium as well as Holland, Dutch benevolent societies sought in Belgium the reformation or the rehabilitation of the vagabond. A half century ago Holland was segregating over 1,000 beggars and vagabonds on a bleak heath in the north of Holland east of the Zuider Zee and already turning the arid plain into a blooming oasis."

"Belgium was creating, fifty years ago, local beggar colonies and was recognizing that vagrancy is one of the great social dangers of a nation, a danger increasing inevitably with the progress of civilization. Germany was thirty years ago establishing its first voluntary labor colony at Bielefeld in central Prussia."

"Today the accumulated experience of generations can be found in the records and in the methods of administration of Belgian beggar colonies, Dutch vagrancy colonies, German voluntary labor colonies and German compulsory workhouses. It is unthinkable that the United States, even ready in commercial and industrial lines to profit not only by the mistakes but by the successes of other nations, will be blind to the wealth of experience that European countries can offer us."

"Several general observations as a result of my study of the administration of institutions for vagrants and mendicants in Belgium, Holland, England, Scotland and Germany will prove of interest, I think."

"1. In the first four countries mentioned the correctional institutions in which vagrants and mendicants are confined are under the same government body that governs the prisons. In other words, there is centralized control, notably absent in this country."

"2. In all European countries visited I found a most admirable absence of political influences."

"3. On the Continent the vagrant and mendicant found in the colonies and in the compulsory workhouses are very noticeably different from our typical tramp or vagrant, in that the European tramp in prison is much older than our typical youthful or young adult wanderer."

"4. The beggar colonies and compulsory workhouses are in no sense reformatories. On the other hand, opinion is general that the compulsory labor colony is of great value as a deterrent and as a custodial institution."

"5. European vagrants and beggars rarely seem malicious or vicious."

SELECTING THE WEDDING VEIL

The selection of the right wedding veil is a proper arrangement are important matters. A plain girl frequently makes a beautiful bride merely because the soft, white tulle is draped on her head in a becoming manner.

Brides should not forget that there are many ways of arranging veils and that some which suits one type may be unsuitable for another. The wise girl will be guided by any fad or fashion in selecting her veil.

The length of the veil varies. Some wear real lace heliomas which reach to the waist line, though they may be a small fortune. The tulle veil, which is a real extension clear to the end of the skirt. If a bride does not care to have a real lace veil she should at least have a tulle veil all around with a tiny lace braid, which prevents it from tearing.

The girl with fluffy hair the veils of all over lace can be arranged in many effects, while for brides of a severe type the halo or coronet arrangement is the style apt to be becoming.

A latter satisfactorily cover a half crown with white satin and use it as a foundation for the folds of tulle, which can be fastened on with tiny pearl headed pins.

If the bride aims not to look too tall her veil should be placed back rather flatly on her head and orange blossoms or small sprays of orange blossoms, and then a very long covering is thrown over the whole to give an extra softness to the bridal gown. This second veil is removed before the wedding reception.

A veil to appear at a prominent fall wedding has a decided point tapering out on the train. The person to whom falls the duty of arranging the veil just before the bride goes up the aisle should see to it that plenty of fullness is laid across the back so that the hair does not show through perceptibly, as often happens.

Of course it is hoped that much more

meeting a young woman in severe dark blue with a red banded cap who will hold you up for as much as you can give her.

MOMENTS OF INSPIRATION.

There seems to exist a tendency to ascribe inspiration to a process which is the result of a preliminary effort. Many have noticed that, after long and fruitless mental effort, the result for which they have been striving comes to them suddenly while they are thinking of

something entirely different. The preliminary mental toll has borne its fruit unconsciously.

Poincaré says that many of his most abstruse mathematical discoveries have come to him in just this way. Once, after laboring on a difficult problem for two weeks, the solution came to him spontaneously at night while he was trying to sleep.

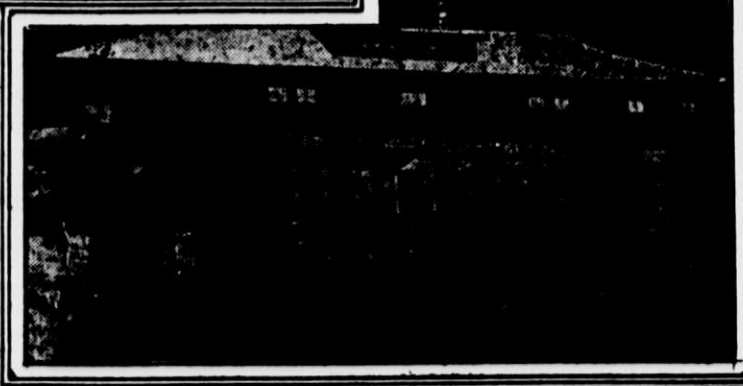
Another solution came to him while he was entering an omnibus, his mind being apparently quite free from all thought of mathematics. Again an important conclusion forced itself upon him with what he terms "brevity, suddenness and certitude," while he was resting on a sea beach after a period of apparently futile cogitation.

The striking part of it all is the appearance of "spontaneous illumination," which may be taken to be the sign of long subconscious deliberation. Experiences of this sort appear to be very common in the case of mathematicians and with other men whose work entails long periods of mental concentration.

before, but I think the figures are correct and the situation fairly stated. It is the first 50 per cent. which is responsible for most crimes committed. It may seem paradoxical, but the bulk of crime is committed by the lesser number of criminals. This means simply that nearly all crimes are done by repeaters. These have become immune to courts and legal procedure. They are willing to take a chance. They find that gambling or stealing, in spite of the dangers, is easier than labor.

"If a man comes out of prison sincerely bent upon reform, there is every chance in the world that he will succeed. The trouble is that so few of them are really willing to make the few concessions demanded of them. The jobs that are open to them are hardly to their liking, but a man who really means business must be content to start at the bottom."

"He must not expect to find work at the precise trade he was taught at. He must take anything that offers itself and work his way up gradually. In one regard it is fortunate for him that the work open to him is of a



Salvation Army Home in Hawaii.